

Plans, Specifications
and Bill of Materials

for

Milk House

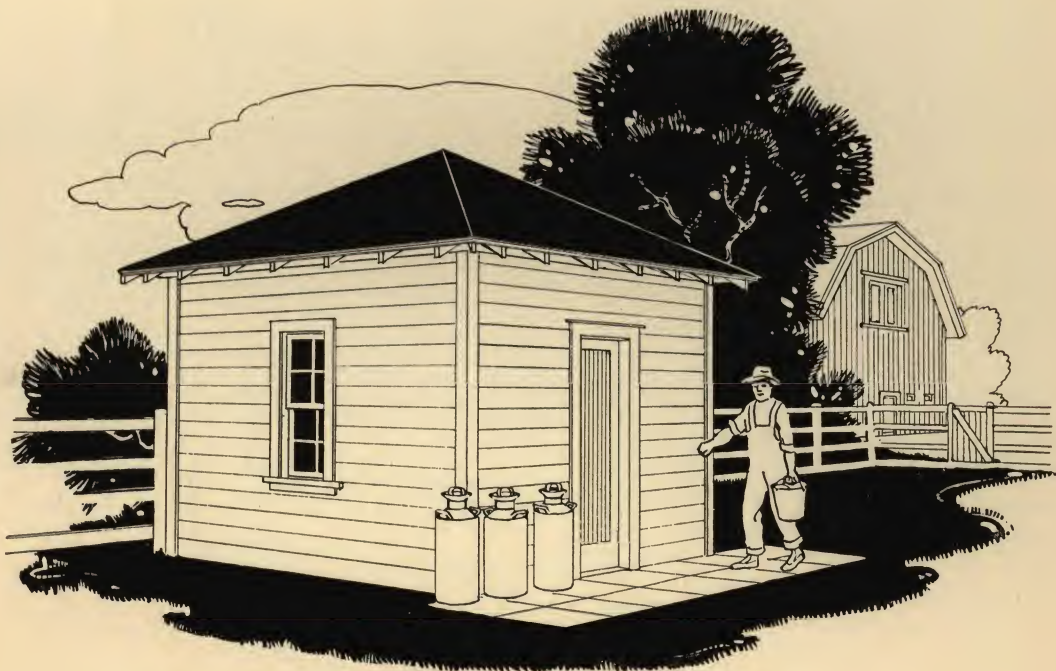
White Pine Bureau Plan No. 5

IN EVERY LINE there is
some one product that is
recognized as pre-eminent.
For use out-of-doors, where
exposure to the weather or
dampness is the test, this
position—above all other
woods—has for three cen-
turies been accorded to

WHITE PINE

THE MILK HOUSE AND HOW TO BUILD IT

A sanitary, economical and quickly built Milk House,
answering the need of the average farm.



AN ECONOMICAL MILK HOUSE—Finished with White Pine Beveled Siding

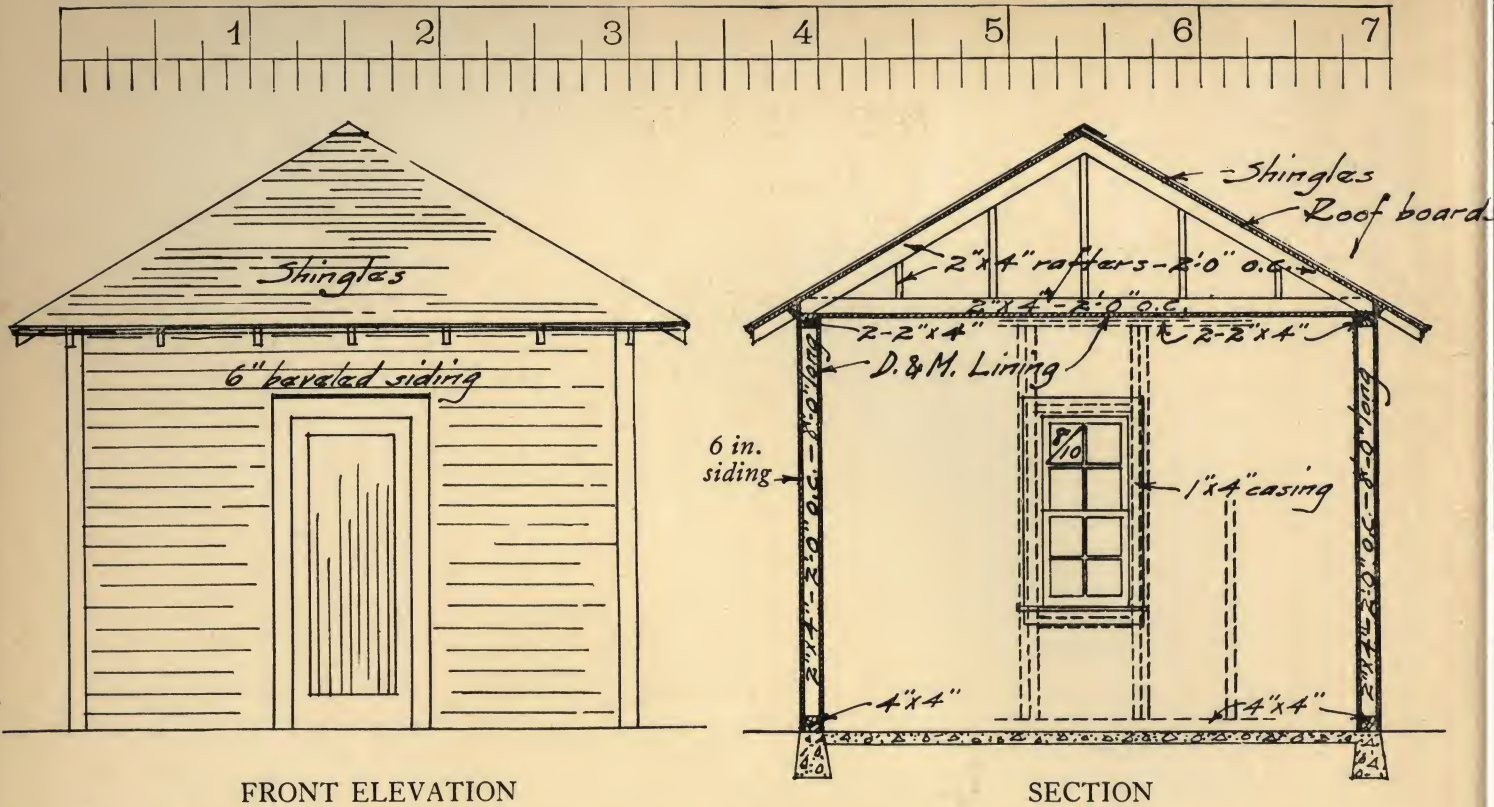
Issued by

WHITE PINE BUREAU

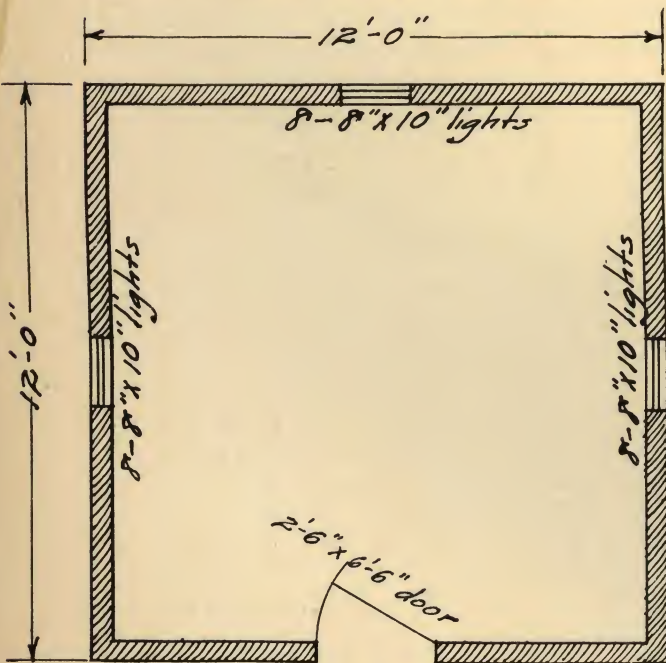
Merchants Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota

Representing

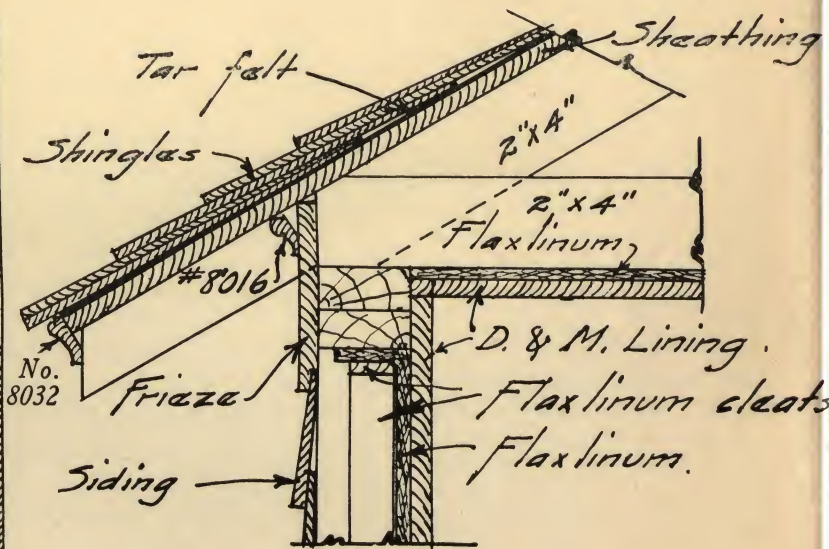
The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin
and Michigan, and The Associated White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho



Note:—These plans are drawn to an exact scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 1 ft. All distances for spacing as called for by the plans or the length of any piece of lumber can be determined by applying a ruler.



FLOOR PLAN



1½-INCH SCALE CORNICE DETAIL

Bill of material on opposite page can readily be adjusted by your local lumber dealer to any change you may desire to make in the dimensions of the above building.

Concrete footings and floor have been suggested only as a means of keeping the Milk House always in a strictly sanitary condition, but may be omitted without in any way varying the following bills of lumber and hardware.

THE MILK HOUSE

Lumber Bill

4 4x4 12 Sills—No. 1 Common White Pine
 8 2x4 12 Double Top Plates
 28 2x4 8 Studs
 7 2x4 12 Ceiling Joists
 4 2x4 10 Hip Rafters
 14 2x4 8 Rafters
 250 ft. Boards for Roof
 1/2 Roll Tar Felt
 2 1/4 M. Cedar Shingles
 56 lin. ft. Open Cornice Crown Moulding No. 8032—White Pine
 56 lin. ft. 1x8 Open Cornice—Frieze—C Select White Pine.

56 lin. ft. Open Cornice Bed Moulding No. 8016—White Pine
 4 1x4 9 Corner Boards—C Select White Pine
 4 1x5 9 " " " " " "
 720 ft. 4" D & M Inside Sheathing
 670 ft. 6" Siding—C Select White Pine
 30 ft. 6" Flooring for Door—C Select White Pine
 2 1x6 18 Door Cleats—C Select White Pine
 1 1x8 16 " " " " " "
 3 8x10 8 Light Windows
 3 8x10 8 Frames
 3 1x4 18 Inside Trim
 432 ft. 1/2" Flaxlinum for Walls
 144 ft. " " " Ceiling

Note:—No floor included. Single siding outside wall.

Total Price on Lumber F. O. B. \$

Note:—White Pine so clearly stands out as the wood pre-eminent for all outside exposed surfaces that regardless of the woods that may be chosen for framing purposes, White Pine should, by all means, be used in the items where it is specified.

In specifying White Pine in the above bill of lumber, the *average* grade adaptable to the use has been mentioned. This specification as to grade may be varied to fit a desire for more or less expensive grades, or to fit stock on hand in your local lumber dealer's yard.

Hardware Bill

100 lbs. Nails
 1 pr. 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 Loose Pin Butts
 1 set Locks

2— 1 5/8 x 1 inch Wrought Steel Escutcheon
 1/2 doz. Malleable Iron Window Spring Bolts
 for 3/8 inch Hole

Total Price on Required Hardware \$

Note:—The following general rules have been used in arriving at the above stipulated quantity of nails and should be applied in correcting the above bill in case any change is made in the dimensions of the milk house.

Framing lumber will require 15 lbs. 10D Nails
 and 6 lbs. 16D Nails per M.
 Framing joist will require 10 lbs. 16D Nails
 per M.
 Outside finish 7/8 inch will require 20 lbs. 8D
 Finish Nails per M.

Outside finish 1 1/8 inches will require 30 lbs. 10D
 Finish Nails per M.
 Bridging will require 26 lbs. 8D and 38 lbs. 10D
 Common Nails per M.
 Lath will require 8 lbs. per M.
 Shingles will require 5 lbs. per M.

Concrete Mixtures

Concrete foundation walls and floors, as called for in these plans, will, if used, require approximately:
 15.5 sacks Cement 1 cu. yd. Sand 2.5 cu. yds. Gravel

Total Price on Cement \$

Note:—Concrete foundation walls and sub-floor should be figured at one sack of cement to 3 cu. ft. of clean sand, graded from the finer particles up to those just passing through a 1/4 in. screen, with 5 cu. ft. of crushed stone or gravel, pebbles varying in size from 1/4 in. up to 1 1/2 ins.

In the above mixture 4.6 sacks of cement are required to a cubic yard of concrete.

For the floor wearing surface, it is advisable to put on at least 3/4 of an inch of 1.2 cement sand mortar, placing at the same time base is constructed.

In this wearing surface mixture, one sack of cement and 2 cu. ft. of sand will make approximately 2.1 cu. ft. of mortar.

Paint

The building as herein described will require approximately:

1 gal. body paint 1/2 gal. trim paint

Total Price on Paint. \$

Note:—One gallon of good grade of barn paint will cover approximately 300 square feet of surface.

Total Price on All Required Materials \$

HOW TO BUY LUMBER

THE BEST WOOD FOR THE PURPOSE Every wood has certain uses for which it is by nature especially adapted—better, in fact, than any other—and on its selection for these uses hinges the whole problem of economy in wood construction. *Just as for an axe handle hickory is the best of all woods—just so for the outside of a house or barn or other permanent building, White Pine is the best of all woods—cheapest in the end, because of longer, more satisfactory service and the ease with which it is worked.*

WHY WHITE PINE White Pine is soft, yet strong; it does not warp or twist, swell or shrink, check or split even after years of exposure; it “stays put;” it takes and holds paint perfectly. Many instances in the East where it has endured exposure for more than two hundred years without paint, prove that it will give more lasting service than any other wood for all exposed surfaces. The lightness and the soft yielding grain of White Pine make it easy to handle and a pleasure to work it. *Hundreds of millions of feet of White Pine are being cut each year from virgin timber. It is still obtainable—the same “Old Reliable White Pine”—in any grade desired.*

THE BEST GRADE FOR THE PURPOSE The forests do not produce all perfect trees. Nor is it economy to demand clear lumber for all purposes. *Sound knots in a board do not in any way impair its strength nor its usefulness for certain uses.* A White Pine board with any number of sound knots is infinitely better for many uses than clear boards of a wood that will warp or split or rot after only a few short years of service.

A POINT TO BE REMEMBERED In figuring the cost of one wood over another, or of one grade of lumber over another, do not be misled by the difference in cost “per thousand feet.” A comparatively small amount of lumber in any one item is required for any building. In determining upon the use of White Pine as against its cheaper substitutes, figure the total cost of the amount required for siding—*only 670 feet in this case*—against the total cost of an equal amount of the cheaper wood. Then compare the difference with the total cost of the building. See if any difference, as may be found to exist, is not more than offset by its many advantages and the longer, more satisfactory service that is to be expected of it.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING LUMBER AT HOME The many cheap woods which may be substituted and the various grades of each—the many variations in the sizes and dimensions of lumber—and the delays often incident to mail order transactions—make the risk attached to buying lumber until you have seen it and selected it on the ground, far in excess of any possible saving that may be made in the purchase price. Your local dealer is in business to stay—he is a part of your own community and bound to serve you in such a manner as to merit your future business. A stock of lumber is on hand in your local lumber yards. By buying your lumber locally you avoid delays, you pay for nothing until you have seen it and received it. *Your local lumber dealer’s future business in your community is your guarantee of good service, absolute satisfaction and prices always consistent with the service rendered.*



The "Old Fairbanks House" at Dedham, Mass. Built in 1636. The oldest house now standing in America in practically its original condition. 281 years old.

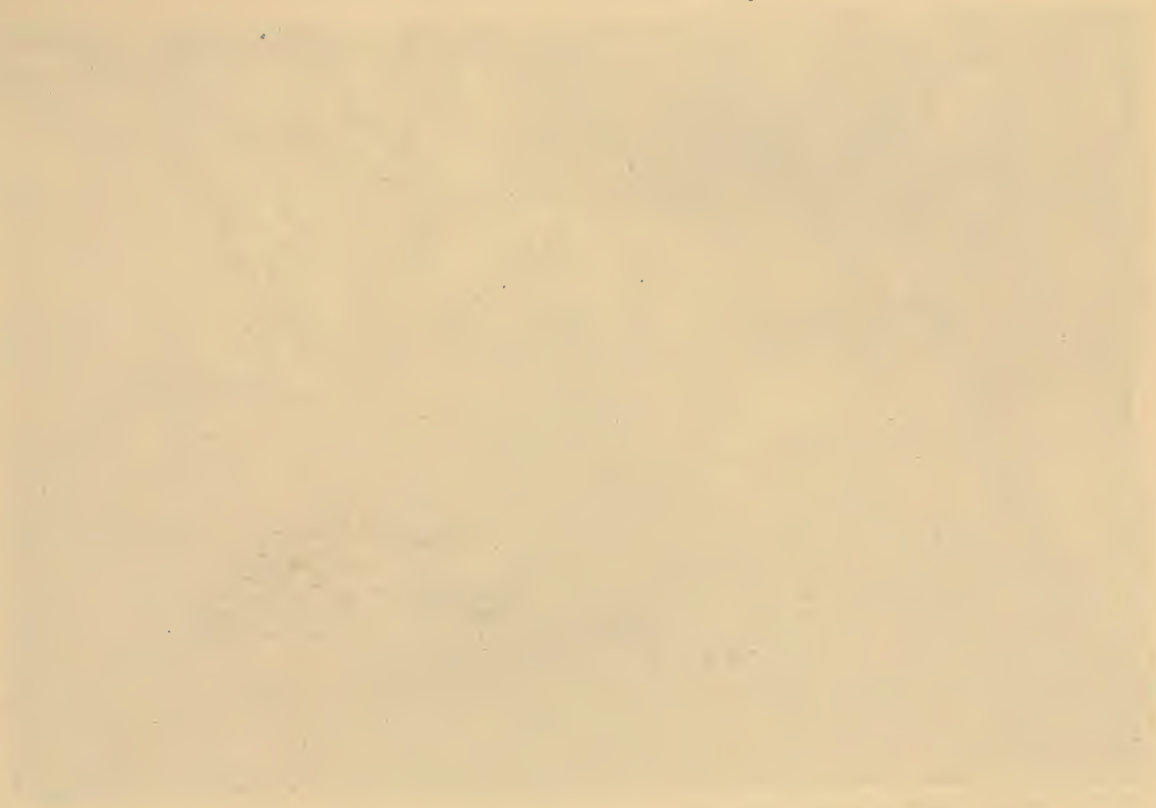
Courtesy of Henry I. Fairbanks, Dedham, Mass.

Silent Testimony to the Lasting Qualities of White Pine

WHITE PINE, ever since the Pilgrims landed in 1620, has been universally recognized as the one perfect home-building wood.

The Fairbanks House, built in 1636, is the oldest house now standing in America in practically its original condition, with the possible exception of the shell and adobe houses of Florida and California. The picturesqueness of this old, weather-beaten house, nestling beneath a wealth of overhanging elms, and breathing the sweetness and charm of old New England, has an appeal unequalled by any other of the early Colonial homes. And to add to its romance, it has during its 281 years remained in the Fairbanks family, passing from father to son by inheritance in an unbroken line, never having been deeded. It is at the present time occupied by Mr. Henry I. Fairbanks, an eighth grandson of the builder, Jonathon Fairbanks.

Think what it means for the durability of White Pine that the unpainted White Pine siding on the "Old Fairbanks House," has stood exposed to the severe climate of New England for nearly three centuries and is still almost perfectly preserved.



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WHITE PINE LUMBER is sold only through retail lumber dealers. Your dealer can supply you with all grades of White Pine. If he hasn't what you want in stock, any of the manufacturers listed below can supply him:

**The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association
of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan**

Cloquet Lumber Company	Cloquet, Minn.
Crookston Lumber Company	Bemidji, Minn.
Johnson-Wentworth Company	Cloquet, Minn.
The J. Neils Lumber Company	Cass Lake, Minn.
Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Company	Frazee, Minn.
Northland Pine Company	Minneapolis, Minn.
The Northern Lumber Company	Cloquet, Minn.
Pine Tree Manufacturing Company	Little Falls, Minn.
Red River Lumber Company	Akeley, Minn.
Rust-Owen Lumber Company	Drummond, Wis.
St. Croix Lumber & Mfg. Company	Winton, Minn.
J. S. Stearns Lumber Company	Odanah, Wis.
The I. Stephenson Company	Wells, Mich.
David Tozer Company	Stillwater, Minn.
The Virginia & Rainy Lake Company	Virginia, Minn.

**The Associated White Pine Manufacturers
of Idaho**

Blackwell Lumber Company	Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.
Bonnars Ferry Lumber Company	Bonnars Ferry, Idaho.
Dover Lumber Company	Dover, Idaho.
Humbird Lumber Company	Sandpoint, Idaho.
McGoldrick Lumber Company	Spokane, Wash.
Milwaukee Land Company	St. Joe, Idaho.
Roselake Lumber Company	Roselake, Idaho.
Edward Rutledge Timber Company	Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.
Panhandle Lumber Company	Spirit Lake, Idaho.
Potlatch Lumber Company	Potlatch, Idaho.

*Any information desired regarding White Pine will be furnished
by any member of either Association or by the*

Representing
The Northern Pine Manufacturers'
Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin
and Michigan and The Associated
White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho

WHITE PINE BUREAU

Merchants Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota

The White Pine Bureau will send on request complete plans, specifications and bill of materials for any of the buildings listed below:

Plan No. 1—Gambrel Roof Barn—Drop Siding.

“ “ 2—Gambrel Roof Barn—Barn Boards and Battens.

“ “ 3—Garage.

“ “ 4—Combination Corn Crib and Granary.

“ “ 5—Milk House.

“ “ 6—Poultry House—Combination Shed and Gable Roof.

“ “ 7—Poultry House—Gable Roof.

“ “ 8—Poultry House—Shed Roof.

“ “ 9—Concentrated Hog House—Shed and Gable Roof.

“ “ 10—Hog House—Shed Roof.

“ “ 11—Portable Hog Cot—A-shape.

“ “ 12—Three-Wall Implement Shed.

“ “ 13—Four-Wall Implement Shed.

“ “ 14—Octagonal Implement Shed.

Alan O'Bright

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